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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, JUNE 15, 1841.

[No. 12.]

THE LATE EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

It is with feelings of no ordinary degree of pleasure, that we announce to our readers the departure of another company of emigrants for a home in Liberia. They sailed from New Orleans on the 13th of May; and, if we may judge from notices which appeared in the public prints, excited a warm and lively feeling of interest in that community. The "New Orleans Commercial Bulletin" of the 14th ult. contains the following account of their departure:

"EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.—The bark Union sailed for Monrovia, Liberia, last evening, having on board 43 emigrants sent out by the American Colonization Society. They are a good, honest, industrious and intelligent company, well provided with farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, school books, and other articles necessary for their comfort and usefulness.

"The bark had on board several thousand dollars worth of goods, &c. sent out for the purpose of purchasing more territory from the natives, and extending the influence of the Colony.

"The Union goes in the service of a large commercial house of this city, with a large cargo on board, for the purpose of trading with the natives; our fellow citizen, JOSEPH G. WALTON, Esq., goes out as supercargo.

"This is a new era in the commerce of this city. The trade of the Western coast of Africa is immensely important, and we are glad to see our enterprising citizens engaging in it. We hope the day is not far distant when many such expeditions will leave our city."

Of these emigrants, seven were from Louisville, Ky., the remainder of a family, part of whom went out a year and a half since. Fourteen were from Paducah, Ky., nineteen from Lebanon, Tenn., and two from New Orleans, one of whom had been in the Colony before and embraced this opportunity of returning. Taken altogether, they were a most interesting company of emigrants. Most of them were of a good age to emigrate. They were healthy, good looking, well behaved and industrious. Several of them are professors of religion, and one of them is a preacher of the Gospel, in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

They were remarkably well supplied with clothing, cooking utensils, household furniture, and implements of husbandry, and will no doubt make useful citizens of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

The bark *Union*, in which they sailed, is a fine vessel of three hundred tons, bought by a large commercial house in New Orleans expressly to commence a trade with the Western coast of Africa. She afforded the emigrants sufficient room and the best of accommodations.

It is due to the citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, and to the Managers of their State Colonization Societies, to state, that they showed the greatest liberality in their contributions to aid in starting this expedition, and in the effort to purchase from the natives those two most important points, New Cesters and Gallinas. They have thus given us the strongest evidence that the cause of Colonization is advancing in those States, and promises great things for the future. Indeed, from all parts of the country, we are cheered by the strongest marks of encouragement, and are urged to prosecute our arduous labors, with renewed zeal.

ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY will be famous through all future generations, as the birth-day of the greatest and happiest Republic which ever existed. It is earnestly wished by the friends of African Colonization, that this day should also be associated intimately with the existence and progress of another Republic, now rising to importance, on the Western coast of Africa. It is hoped and believed, that this newly established Colony will, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, be to Africa what the United States are to the continent of America; and that both of them will long continue to be the dwelling place of freedom, and the asylum for the oppressed. The signal interpositions of Divine Providence in the preservation of the infant settlement of Liberia, in time past, furnishes solid ground of confidence, that the enterprize has the approbation of Heaven; and if that be true, in vain will be the opposition of all its enemies. It must and will be successful; and our children or grandchildren may live to see that fertile country peopled by millions of intelligent and happy freemen. No country in the world is capable of supporting a denser population from the native productions of the soil; and none are better situated for carrying on commerce with all the richest parts of the globe. And whatever reluctance may now be felt by the people of color to emigration to Africa, the time will come when they will be so sensible that it will be for their interest to leave this country, where they can never rise to the enjoyment of equal privileges with the whites, and seek a residence and a home in Liberia, where the colored man will not only be highest in the social scale, but where he will have all the power in his own hands. Let not the friends of Colonization be disheartened. The darkest period of the history of

the Colony is past. Disasters may indeed occur, but henceforward the general course of the Colony will be ONWARD. Let vigorous exertions be made to sustain and enlarge the Colony for a few years to come, and there will then be no longer need of foreign aid; Liberia will have the resources and the means of maintaining herself independently. Those who have watched over this interesting settlement from the first germ of its existence, cannot but be filled with joy and wonder, at its present advanced and prosperous condition. But now is a critical time for the Colony, as has been shown in a former number of the Repository; especially as it relates to the recent plans of the British, for occupying the whole coast of Western Africa. The aid of the friends of Colonization is now urgently needed. Let them now, by one united and vigorous effort, place the Colony in such a state, that hereafter there may be no danger to the compact and integral existence of all the settlements, under one harmonious system of Government. Let funds be furnished now, to secure the possession of all the territory interjacent to our settlements, and this being effected, we may consider the last obstacle to Liberia's prosperity overcome.

In this grand enterprise of building up an independent Republic of colored men, virtuous, intelligent and free, the CLERGY of various denominations have acted a prominent part. They have not only cheered us in our gloomiest hours, by their individual encouragement and efforts, but in their ecclesiastical bodies have greatly aided the cause by their decided approbation and cordial recommendation. And annually, on or near the Fourth of July, many of them have taken up collections in their respective congregations, by which the wants of the Society have been, from year to year, greatly relieved. And as this auspicious day is again approaching, the Managers would respectfully, but earnestly, call on the Ministers of all denominations who are friendly to the cause, to exert themselves with more than their usual zeal to replenish the exhausted treasury of the Society. When we consider the number of our friends among the Clergy and among their people, we cannot but think that if all who are in heart favorable to the cause of African Colonization would remember it, and take up subscriptions or collections for the object, the wants of the Board would be, for the present, well supplied. We are persuaded that upon a moderate estimate there are more than five thousand congregations in the United States, who are favorable to this cause, and would willingly contribute something to sustain and promote it, if the subject were brought before them, at the proper time. We have therefore taken the liberty to address the Clergy of all denominations, not to vindicate the cause of Colonization—for this they do not need—but to stir up their minds by way of remembrance; for we are satisfied that in multitudes of instances, the only reason why contributions have not been made is, that the thing was forgotten, until the appropriate season was past. It is to prevent this, the current year, that we have prepared this address, which we shall endeavor to have so widely circulated that all may have the opportunity of seeing it.

Rev. Sirs, you do not know how much good you may effect by merely giving your people the opportunity of contributing to this object; but if you will throw the whole weight of your influence into the scale of Colonization, there is a moral certainty that glorious success will attend the combined effort. If five thousand congregations should contribute each only \$10, it would amount to \$50,000. Or if one thousand would contribute each \$50, it would produce the same sum. Perhaps, respected gentlemen, you will never have the opportunity again of doing as much good by so easy an effort. Many little streams combined, swell into a large river; so a small contribution from all who approve the cause, will meet every exigency. But we know that there are some—and their number is increasing—who will not be contented to give a small contribution. As they have the ability, so they have the heart, to give liberally. There is no enjoyment of wealth so sweet and so enduring as that which arises from using it in promoting benevolent objects. This is indeed the luxury of wealth, the only thing in which the rich man has any real superiority over the poor. What unfeigned pleasure must it afford to the early benefactors of the Colonization Society, to contemplate the success of an enterprise, pronounced by so many to be utopian, and reviled by others as wicked and cruel. It is now too late to look back. We have in Liberia a Colony of five or six thousand persons, enjoying all the benefits of civil and religious society, as fully as they are enjoyed by any equal population on the globe. Shall we abandon them? Are we not morally bound to bring to a completion, what we have been enabled so auspiciously to commence?

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

WE are kindly permitted to publish the following letter to Dr. LINDSLY, of this city, from Dr. DAY, who went to Liberia last year as physician to the Colony. Our readers will be glad to know that at the time it was written the health of the colonists was good, with the exception of *bad colds*, which usually prevail during the season of the Harmattan winds. These winds are cold, dry and absorbing, and may naturally be supposed to effect the system disagreeably.

MONROVIA, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

DEAR DOCTOR,—You are already informed of our having arrived here on the 24th of November, after an extraordinary long passage of fifty-seven days. Notwithstanding the lateness in the month of November of our arrival, the rainy season had then scarcely closed; we had heavy showers almost every night and sometimes during the day, for weeks. These were followed by several severe thunder showers, when the air became settled for the dry season.

The universal green that met my eye on first stepping upon this land, the deep verdant richness of the impenetrable forest, gaily hung with festoons and columns of parasites, almost as numerous as the trees themselves, despite the dry season, still *generally* prevail, though the grass and herbage in every path and street in Monrovia, which is almost soilless, have

now a less lively hue, the grass is becoming parched and dry, the herbage drooping and yellow.

You, in common with every friend to Africa and the cause of African Missions, will be surprised and sorrowful on learning that two of the missionaries of the Baptist Board, who came out in the *Hobart* with me, have fallen victims already to the African fever. Mrs. FIELDING died on the 3d January, two days after the *Hobart* sailed, bearing letters from her to her anxious friends at home, telling them the incidents of her sea-faring hitherto, her safe disembarkation, comfortable situation, and pleasing prospects. She was a quick perceiver of the beautiful in nature, and more than her companions was delighted with the beauty and picturesque scenery of the country. She was much attracted by the endless variety of flowers, that everywhere grew along the paths, and by the river's side. Hers was a mind

"To go abroad rejoicing in the joy
Of beautiful and well created things,
To love the voice of waters and the sheen
Of silver fountains leaping to the sea;
To thrill with the rich melody of the birds,
Living their life of music, to be glad
In the gay sunshine, recreant in the storm;
To see a beauty in the stirring leaf,
And find calm thoughts beneath the whispering tree;
To see and hear and breathe the evidence
Of God's deep wisdom in the natural world."

But alas! too soon those eyes are closed; that heart which beat so warm with sympathy for the poor African, as to impel her to forsake brother and sister, friends and social life, to seek him under the shade of his own palm tree, shall throb no more with warm emotions of sympathy and love. Yet the fatal fever stays not here. Left to mourn the loss of so good a wife, grieving that she should not have been spared to smooth his pillow in this land of strangers, and aid him in his Gospel work, and lamenting he would have to tread the toilsome path alone, the husband finds his path a short one, and his solitary labor soon over. It is supposed the sorrow for his wife hastened his death; he died on the 16th of the same month.

The destination of this band was the valley of the Niger, but as no opportunity offered of proceeding down the coast at that time, they were obliged to remain at Edina. It was esteemed fortunate by their friends that such was the case, as at Edina they would be among friends who could take care of them in sickness, and was considered to be a more healthy locality than any they proposed stopping at.

The survivors, Mr. and Mrs. CONSTANTINE, have had the fever and recovered. Three out of four of the emigrants and myself, have had slight attacks. I do not know the circumstances attending the illness, nor the violence of the attacks which carried off Mr. and Mrs. FIELDING.

I may advert to what I consider a bad species of economy in any Missionary Society. That of sending their missionary men and women to the mercy of a merciless climate, without the protection of a physician. The mission establishments at Cape Palmas and here, have each a physician. A christian physician could be as useful as any one of the family in the schools; and an educated physician could greatly aid the superior in the arduous task of reducing the native language to writing, in preparing books in the native and English languages for the press, and in every duty save the one of preaching; he might be equally valuable, and accomplish

as much as the best of preachers. Therefore in sending a physician they would not only have a protection, so far as earthly means can be a protection, for the other members, but have an additional laborer in the field. Africa is a wide field and open to receive instruction. It is indeed too true, that the habits and associations of the adult native African are such that missionaries can hope to do but little with the *old*. They will hear the preacher when they can; they will even weep with him, and seem very much affected when he is affected, but when he is gone all is forgotten. But still they are even anxious that "Americamen" shall come among them and teach their little ones. When I was at Edina, BOB GRAY, whose name is well known to the friends of Colonization, at the request of the Governor, brought two girls and placed them at the Mission school.

I have before expressed to you my very agreeable surprise at finding the Colony such as it is—embracing so many flourishing settlements, and having a people among whom you can recognise scarce a lineament of the American slave. Men here *are men* as you find them in other communities. Showing as they do a proper respect for themselves and you, you cannot remember your former prejudices, however strong they may have been, but meet them at once, without a reflection, on terms of perfect equality. But when you come to see them actively engaged in commercial enterprises, sending out and receiving laden vessels of their own building, carrying on trade extensively, and "making haste to get rich"—when you see them marching orderly to their ballot-boxes to elect their own representative Legislature—when you see them parade a fine military, armed and equipped at their own expense, and hear some of their old men tell of the wars in which they fought, and bravely repulsed the savage foe—learn their ardor and the extent to which they are engaging in agricultural pursuits—and then attend their Legislature, see their order and dignity, hear their reports, their laws and their speeches,—I think, with me, you would be lost in attempting to believe these same men were once oppressed and broken spirited slaves. Who would not, under such circumstances, exclaim, "where is the *talisman* that has wrought this great and happy change? Give me to wave it over America till I see the shackles fall from her millions of most unfortunate colored population!" *You have* the talisman—the magic word is Colonization—Colonization has done it, and Colonization alone shall complete the work.

If I may be allowed a word respecting Abolitionists, let me express all due respect for the talents of their most gifted, and the good intentions of the mass. Yet in the ardent pursuit of their *alleged* favorite object, "the welfare of the African," they forget that anybody, beside themselves, may have the same object as dearly at heart, and when they would frustrate the means adopted by every other person for the accomplishment of the same most desirable end, they display a zeal that is "*a zeal without knowledge*." And in their opposition to Colonization, and their attempts to baffle the plans and doings of the Society, they show a monomaniacal spirit, and viewing them as absolute maniacs upon this subject, I would kindly direct their attention to an "*Asylum*," a very short visit to which will abate their madness, and return them healthy and sane to be a comfort to their friends as long as they may live. That "*Asylum*," sir, is Liberia—send as many Abolitionists as you are able—let them see and know for themselves.

You will probably have learned before this time the destruction of the baracoons at Gallinas river, and the abandonment of the slave traffic by the actor at New Cesters. By the suppression of the trade at these two points, we were too happy to inform you that from Sherbro to Whydah,

a distance of not less than 1500 miles, the coast was freed from that most accursed of all cursed trades. Since that time it is reported one of the slavers from Gallinas has established himself at a place called Mauna Rock, a short distance this side and a little inland, and is "making trade" in slaves. We are assured, however, he can remain there but a very short time, for some one of the English cruisers will cause his factory to be razed to the ground. No branch of the baleful Gallinas' Bohan Upas can ever again take fast root in this part of Africa's soil.

The Legislature at their sitting in January, appointed commissioners to survey a route of communication between Monrovia and Marshall, and between the latter place and Bassa Cove. The object desired is a water carriage for canoes. This, if nothing be accomplished more than the survey, shows an anxiety on the part of the people for more easy means of intercommunication, and a desire to developé in their vicinity, the resources of this immense unknown continent.

I have alluded to agriculture: on this subject there is an increasing interest. This impulse has, in a measure, been given by the premiums offered by the Governor the last and the present years. It is not, however, all attributable to these. The people are beginning to see that the *few* only can grow rich by trade; the *many* must find their wealth in the soil, and they are tired, by one day's labor in a week, of drawing thence a bare subsistence. In December, near forty thousand coffee trees were living, the planting and growth of the year 1840. The number next year will probably exceed this. These all in a few years will become a source of profit to the owners, much larger in proportion than in any other coffee country. To show you what calculations may be made, a colonist last year picked from *one tree* three bushels of berries, which it was found yielded four pounds dried coffee to the bushel. You may think this an extreme case; I grant it. But there are now bearing, numbers of trees, which will every one yield one bushel, and many of them two bushels of berries to the tree. Taking the smallest estimate of one bushel to each tree, what a happy contrast in Liberia's favor is this fruitful product compared with the West India plantations, where a thousand pounds from a thousand trees is esteemed a *good* crop. In addition to the growth of coffee, sugar cane will soon be cultivated to a considerable extent. From the cane grown last year, about two thousand pounds of very good sugar was made, and as much more in the form of syrup. Could we get cattle that would live here of sufficient strength for the plough, agriculture would advance rapidly, and every article that may become an export fairly tried.

As an interesting and by no means trifling proof of some of the statements I have made of the enterprise of the colonists, permit me in conclusion to state, that I forward this letter as far as Liverpool, by one of the citizen merchants, who goes there to purchase merchandise, and effect an arrangement with some mercantile house by which he shall be regularly supplied.

Most sincerely yours,

From your friend,

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

To H. LINDSLY, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*

NOTE.—Dr. DAY furnishes us with a table of the state of the weather during the month of January and part of February. During that time, the mean temperature between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 9 o'clock P. M., was $97\frac{1}{2}$ degrees Fahrenheit. The thermometer never fell below 68 degrees, nor rose above 84 degrees in the hall of the Government House, which is open at each end, at one door receiving the land, and at the other the sea breeze. The lowest the barometer was in the same months was 29 degrees 82 minutes; the highest 30 degrees. The mean range for January was 29 degrees 88 minutes.

PART OF AN ADDRESS

Delivered at sundry meetings for the appointment of Delegates, holden in Washington and Cumberland Counties, by the General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

WHAT good the scheme of African Colonization is capable of effecting to the colored race, both the American emigrant and the native African, can be best shown by a brief history of the operations of the Society. Upon this subject, from my intimate connexion with the Colony since the period of its establishment, to the present time. I speak with *confidence*, and trust that I may obtain full credence for what is stated as fact at least.

It will be recollected by most of you conversant with the subject, that the American Colonization Society commenced its operations, and founded a settlement at Cape Messurado, on the West Coast of Africa, in the year 1822, through the agency of Dr. AYRES, subsequently agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. This Colony suffered severely from the hostility of the natives, and the diseases peculiar to the climate, and was very often reduced to a state of extreme distress and suffering. It owes its preservation during the dark and stormy periods of its early existence, to the enthusiasm and firmness of ASHMUN, the WASHINGTON of Liberia, as a leader, but not less to the determined bravery and good conduct of the colonists. The expedition which established this Colony was fitted out in Baltimore, and a large proportion of the funds for the same furnished by the citizens of that city. Subsequently, various auxiliary Societies in aid of the American Colonization Society, were established and well supported in different parts of Maryland.

In 1829, the State of Maryland appropriated 1000 dollars per annum, specially for the purpose of transporting emigrants to Africa by the American Colonization Society. In 1831, the Maryland State Colonization Society was organized, and chartered, to act as auxiliary to the Parent Society at Washington, with express stipulation, however, that her funds should be used under the direction of her own Board of Directors, and for the purpose of transporting and maintaining emigrants from the State of Maryland only. In the autumn of 1831, immediately subsequent to the Southampton massacre, the Legislature of the State feeling deeply the importance of definite and decisive action upon the subject, appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to be expended in transporting the free colored population and manumitted slaves from the State, and making suitable provision for them in such places as they might be disposed to chose for a residence; and enacted such laws as was supposed would effect the object desired. Soon after this appropriation two vessels were despatched to Liberia with about 180 emigrants, under the direction of the Maryland State Colonization Society. Subsequently, for reasons which it is unnecessary to detail, it was resolved upon to establish a new and independent Colony, to be solely under the management and government of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and to which alone the Maryland emigrants should be sent. The autumn of 1833 was fixed upon as the time for the commencement of operations. Accordingly an agent was appointed, emigrants collected, a vessel chartered, and military stores, provisions, trade goods, instruments of husbandry and of the various mechanic arts, frame of a public building, and all that provident foresight could deem necessary in the formation of a small settlement in a barbarous and uncivilized country, were procured and put on board; and in November the vessel sailed from the port of Baltimore. She reached the Colony of Liberia in January, after a long and

tedious passage—took on board some already acclimated colonists, formerly of Maryland, and sailed for Cape Palmas, the place of their destination, where they arrived about the 18th February, 1834. Negotiations were at once opened for the purchase of territory, and with little comparative difficulty this was effected. A grant was made by the associated kings to the Maryland State Colonization Society of about 500 square miles of territory, reserving to themselves the right of remaining on the same, and inhabiting the towns and villages of which they were at that time possessed. On the 22d of February, a landing was effected, and formal possession taken of the country. The number of male adults capable of bearing arms comprising the new Colony was 23; these were colored men, taken promiscuously from that class of the population of Maryland. But a fraction of this number could read or write, were at all acquainted with the use of fire-arms, entirely ignorant of every thing appertaining to civil government, or even the ordinary business transactions of life. Within two hundred yards of the site selected for the erection of their temporary dwellings, was a native town containing some two thousand inhabitants, and of these were about three hundred men provided with and accustomed to the use of fire-arms in warfare after their fashion. Two hours notice would call to their aid four times that number from the same tribe residing in neighboring towns. The character of this people although not fierce and warlike, was turbulent and quarrelsome, not scrupling when occasion offered to commit the most atrocious, if not daring acts of piracy and robbery. But four years previous to this period the inhabitants of this very town had sallied out in their canoes, attacked and captured a British brigantine, steered her into their harbor, and dismantled her. She would have been entirely destroyed had not a vessel of war opportunely hove in sight. Such was the character and such the comparative numerical strength of the two classes of men now at once thrown into immediate contact. And it may not be irrelevant to notice the causes which preserved them from that collision, which it might be supposed would naturally arise from their mutual position, both parties being so pregnant with the elements of discord, and neither possessed to any great degree of conservative moral power. That war and bloodshed was not the almost immediate consequence, perhaps affords a stronger argument in support of a belief in the special interposition of Divine Providence than is to be furnished by any incident of modern history. Still, however strong might have been the confidence in Divine protection, it served not to deter the agent from adopting all human means to preserve peace and harmony; without which all the hopes of the Colony must be sacrificed. The main reliance was placed upon reasoning and moral suasion. True, the first step was to put the Colony in the best possible state of defence, which their limited means would allow; but the natives were given to understand that the armament was strictly one of defence, and would be brought into service only in case of aggression. They were made fully to understand that our object in planting the colony in their country was to improve their condition and character. They were made clearly to comprehend the meaning of political and commercial faith, and honesty, and were assured that the same would be observed in all intercourse with them, and would always be expected and exacted in return. It was impressed upon them that mutual good could only grow out of mutual faith, and that a breach thereof on either side would be productive of ill consequences to both parties. The demonstration of the real utility of these principles by all intercourse with them of what kind soever, although not adequate to prevent individual altercations, and petty strifes, and indulgence in their strong natural propensity to theft, has yet for a period of

seven years, continued to preserve the Colony on terms of peace and good fellowship with the surrounding tribes.

Thus, this negro colony affords the second instance in modern times of the establishment of a civilized government in a barbarous land, in contact with, and embracing within its limits the aborigines of the country, without war and bloodshed. The first was furnished by William Penn in settling Pennsylvania, but with a people, and under circumstances affording no parallel to that of Maryland in Liberia.

Another distinctive characteristic of our Colony, and that which distinguishes it from all existing civil communities, is, the total exclusion of all ardent spirits from its borders, either as an article of domestic consumption or traffic.

This principle is incorporated into the very constitution of the government, and has been scrupulously carried out by every inhabitant, and I am confident, were the question put to-morrow to the assembled colonists, "shall ardent spirits be admitted as an article of use, either with or without restriction, no hand would be raised save to smite the proposer. The Government itself is an organized temperance society, and as such, will remain until ultimately dissolved.

It is not my purpose to trace this Colony through all the varied and interesting periods of its existence, or to speak of the dangers which from time to time have threatened its utter extinction, to enumerate the trials, the anxieties, hardships and privations, to which the expatriated American emigrant has necessarily been subjected, in a climate to which for centuries his race has not been accustomed, in a land the produce of whose soil he was entirely ignorant, in which the seed time and harvest to him were unknown, and where from his isolated situation and extreme poverty he was deprived of many of those luxuries which habit had rendered even necessities of life. I will not attempt to tell you of the agonizing despondency which oft came over them during the long and arduous periods spent in erecting their dwellings, clearing the dense and matted wilderness, opening means of communication through marsh and jungle, and of the repeated failures which attended their attempts at an untried course of cultivation, the irksomeness and difficulty they necessarily experienced in forming themselves into an independent society and government, taking upon themselves not only individual, but political responsibility, and above all, of the self-control and forbearance manifested in refraining from retaliation for the frequent and irritating petty thefts, depredations and other annoyances of their less civilized neighbors. Of all these and the like topics much might be said, and much commendation given, still the one-half remains untold, and their merit rests unacknowledged. That they have struggled long and painfully, I bear them witness: that they have endured and overcome manfully, gloriously, the present state of the Colony affords triumphant evidence: and to this I will for a few moments solicit your attention:

Maryland in Liberia now embraces an extent of territory of about one thousand square miles, extending on the sea-board about thirty-five miles, including near its northwestern boundary the important promontory called Cape Palmas. Geographically considered, this section of the coast is very important, as it constitutes the south-westernmost point of the African continent, and is used as a landmark by seamen, in their voyages to the leeward coast, and in the India trade. It ranks next in this respect to the Capes of Good Hope and Verd. The territory is well watered, and the land rich and productive. It is gently undulating, sufficiently so to render it at once easily cultivated, and free from any extent of marshes. The land generally is well timbered, much better than is usual in tropical cli-

mates, affording supplies amply sufficient for all purposes of house, ship-building and fencing. The natural indigenous products of the country furnish a greater variety of vegetables for food than can be procured by the inhabitants of this region, and they are produced to vastly greater extent in proportion to the land cultivated, than in any part of the temperate zone. Their vegetables are plantain, banana, yams, sweet potato, paw-paw, cassada, egg-plant, okre or gumbo, peas and beans in the greatest perfection; and many species, with the use and qualities of which we are here entirely unacquainted. Rice is the principal grain, and is cultivated to great extent for exportation. Indian corn yields a ready, sure and abundant crop. Cotton, coffee, and the sugar cane, can be cultivated to the greatest perfection. Their domestic animals are bullocks, sheep, goats, swine, fowls, ducks, guinea hens, and pigeons. Asses have been introduced into the Colony as beasts of burden. The first settlement was effected on the point of the Cape, and the town called Harper: from this a well graded carriage road, called the Maryland avenue, extends near five miles into the interior; on each side of which are located the five acre lots of colonists. These are surrounded by a hedge and ditch, inside of which may be a row or two of the broad-leaved banana of the most beautiful pea-green. The principal part of the land is filled with sweet potatoes and cassada, the latter, a dark green plant of about five feet in height; here and there a few orange or lime trees, filled with beautiful yellow fruit. Where the climate is ever of an agreeable temperature, even in a state of nudity, and the soil so very productive, it may reasonably be supposed the inhabitants must be physically a comfortable, if not a happy being.

Previous to the settlement of the Colony a constitution was formed as the basis of its future government. The principal points of which were extracted from some of the charters of the original States, particularly that of Rhode Island. Nearly the same rights were guaranteed to the inhabitants of the new Colony, as are enjoyed by the citizens of our territories, previous to their admission to the Union. The Colonization Society only reserving of all the officers of the Colony, the right of appointing the Governor, he, of course, being bound to administer such laws as they may enact, not infringing upon the rights guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution. A full code of laws, free from the forms and technicalities of the profession, was drawn up by a legal gentleman of the first eminence, and sent out for their use.

For the past five years the chief executive officer of the Colony, with the title of Governor, has been a colored man. He is a native of Jamaica, was educated at Bowdoin college, in the State of Maine, and stood high in his class, particularly as a Belles-lettre scholar. He is a man of learning, prudence, and profound sagacity, modest and yet dignified in his deportment—he is admirably well adapted to the important and responsible station which he has filled for five years, with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Colony. The colonial physician is also a colored man, received his degree at Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, and was decidedly the best anatomist in his class. He had resided in Liberia some ten years ere he commenced the study of medicine.

The Governor has the power of appointing only his secretary, store-keeper, and justice of the peace: all other officers are elected by the people. They consist of a body of three selectmen, whose duty it is to provide for the poor, to set loafers and vagabonds to work, cause public nuisances to be removed, and to act generally as conservators of the public morals for the township; a committee on new emigrants, to see to their location, and that they receive proper provision, medical attendance, nursing, &c.;

highway surveyors, to see that the roads are kept in order; measurer of lumber, sheriff, constables and registers of deeds, wills, &c. Their military organization is also very perfect and efficient. Two volunteer companies, well officered, the whole under the command of a major. All these offices, so far as my knowledge extends, have been filled by men well fitted to perform the duties of the same, and in no instance has any one failed to do his best to sustain the honor and dignity of the Government.

There are two schools constantly in operation in the Colony; one supported by an association of ladies of Baltimore, by whom has been erected a fine stone edifice, which at once does credit to their liberality and honor to the Colony. The other is supported by the Society. They are located near each extremity of the settlement, so that an opportunity is offered for all children of suitable age. Their attendance is very general and uniform; and I hesitate not to say, that there is not a village in Maryland, if in New England, of but five hundred inhabitants, where there are fewer children without a knowledge of the elements of education than in the town of Harper.

Independent of the mission stations there are two churches in the Colony, a Methodist and Baptist; and of the whole number of colonists of proper age, there is not one-tenth but what are members of some church.

They are decidedly a moral and religious people. There are three very important mission stations within the limits of the town of Harper; viz. the Presbyterian, the Methodist and Episcopalian, employing in all, including the dependencies, about twelve white missionaries, and perhaps twice that number of colored teachers. Although these missions were established specially for the benefit and conversion of the native inhabitants, still they readily and willingly instruct the more advanced colonists in the higher branches of education, and fit them to act as teachers, clerks, &c.

The most important and beneficial results are expected from these mission stations, in addition to the advantage the colonists may receive by their instruction. Through their influence and exertions it is hoped the natives will be induced to embrace christianity and adopt the modes and habits of civilized life, to which results too the example of the colonists (a kind of medium and connecting link between the white missionary and the natives) will greatly contribute. This once effected, intermarriage between the two people will be the natural consequence, and a change thereby commenced which it may reasonably be hoped will speedily extend to tribes far remote. The two undertakings will go hand in hand, and derive from each other mutual aid and support. I have thus endeavored to give you the outlines of the character and circumstances of the Maryland emigrant to Liberia. You have seen him after enduring sickness, trials and hardships incident to his change of climate and entrance on a new state of responsible existence, quietly settled side by side with his sable brethren, in the land of his fathers, in a climate to which he is adapted by his peculiar physical formation. You have seen him the independent master of the soil, digging from its bowels his healthful and daily sustenance, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. You have seen him the temperate and pious father of well instructed progeny, the man of authority dignified with the badge of civil and military honor, a supporter and pillar of his own free Government. You have seen him in all circumstances and in all relations which give him a title and claim to the rank of man, and I ask you not to acknowledge in him an improvement or change, but I ask, can you recognise in him the same obsequious, stupid slave that goes with the ox to his toil, and is possessed of no thought or hope beyond the attainment of

what would gratify his physical passions and desires? I hesitate not to say, that barring all chance of strife, bloodshed and disorganization of government, were the whole colored population of the United States set free tomorrow, and still remain in contact with the white population, one century would not effect so material a change in the character and being of the slave as has been wrought by a seven years' residence in the Colony of Maryland in Liberia.

The change that has been effected in the native African, although less apparent and difficult of elucidation, is still not the less material or beneficial. Some prominent individuals it is true have entirely changed and stand in stronger relief before their fellows, perhaps, than any of the colonists, as specimens of the material influence exerted upon them by the combination of the Colonization and missionary movement. Many conversions to christianity have occurred, and a very large number is constantly in attendance on the mission schools. Some two or three native youths are employed as teachers of separate schools in the country. Sundry christian marriages have been solemnized, and polygamy will doubtless be renounced by all the pupils of the various missions. The main instigator and leader of the attack on the British vessel before noted, is now a reformed and civilized man, reads both the English and his native language well, interprets for one of the missionaries, and frequently officiates at the desk in his absence. Independent of all these important and more obvious reformations, there is apparent to one well acquainted with their habits and customs, a gradual improvement pervading the whole community. Their peculiar associations have less power and influence, their doctors and fetish men are less frequently consulted, the terrible ordeal by which persons suspected of withcraft are tried to prove their innocence by drinking a decoction of a poisonous vegetable, is not insisted upon so firmly as heretofore—the King has appointed justices to sit with those of the Colony in trials affecting the interests of the colonists and natives, and constables to assist in arresting offenders, both in his own and the neighboring towns—in fact their every institution and custom is becoming more or less tinctured with and influenced by those of civilized man, and they are rapidly becoming a new, a regenerated people.

That the operations of the Maryland State Colonization Society have been attended with beneficial results desired by its founders, I believe the foregoing brief detail of facts abundantly proves. So far as the effect intended to be produced upon the American emigrant and the native tenant of the soil, the success has far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest advocates.

That it has not thus far effected any material change in the mass of our colored population, or relieved our apprehensions of the future, I readily acknowledge; nor were such results to be hoped in so short a period. Colonization was never proposed as a *decisive* and *immediate* remedy for our great social evil, but as the only *palliative* which could ultimately afford any relief. A much longer time, toil, perseverance and additional means are requisite. The Colony must be maintained and preserved in a condition to receive our colored population when the time of their removal shall arrive. Less than this would be injustice to a long suffering and much injured race; more cannot be done.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

ON READING THE DEFENCE OF HEDDINGTON BY THE
MISSIONARIES.

Oh, list that wild clarion, that new trump of fame,
As it tells to the nations afar,
That Afric' awakes at the sound of her name,
And joins in the tumults of war;
Though she bent to the blast, and, for ages, has been
The dethroned and the sceptreless, desolate Queen.

Now dispell'd, and fore'er, is the depth of her night,
And she girds herself up in her armor of might,
For the mission of mercy is heard in the land,
And the beauties of holiness meet hand to hand.
The vine and the olive tree, flourish and bloom
Where, for years, nought has rested but sorrow and gloom;
O, ne'er may these symbols of happiness cease,
'Till all nations have tasted the blessings of peace!

O! Afric'! o'er thee will the righteous rejoice,
As they hear, 'mid the chorus of angels, thy voice,
Long unnerved by oppression, and weakened by sin,
To chant the salvation of myriads, begin.

Though her mountains have echoed to slavery's moan,
And her streams have been crimsoned with gore,
An era approaches, when misery's groan
Shall resound from her forests no more,
For the Church waves afar o'er that renovate clime,
A banner of love which shall triumph o'er time;
And Liberia rejoices, that never again
Shall her borders be subject to slavery's chain.

For the heathen came down, like Assyria of old,
To spoil and to conquer the "sheep of the fold,"
In his wrath he approached them, destruction the word,
But his arm was made weak by the strength of the Lord,
Who fought for his people with buckler and bow,
'Till their ranks were all scattered, their chieftain laid low,
And these children of Zion, like others, have found,
"That he who endureth, with joy shall be crowned."

The Moor with his crescent, lies trembling and pale,
And the Arab is check'd in his wrath,
For the bright cross of mercy and hope will prevail
Over all, in their blinded path;
For "Monrovia" shall give to the kingdoms around
The light of salvation, the pure Gospel's sound!

THE CAPE COAST, WEST AFRICA.

THE British Wesleyans have now flourishing missions on this coast, including the extensive and powerful kingdom of Ashantee. On the 10th of last December, Mr. FREEMAN, the missionary, sailed with a number of new associates for this field, which is now whitening for the harvest. Since 1838, seven chapels have been built, some of them of stone. To six of them are attached both societies and schools. In building the chapels, much help has been received from Europeans resident in the Colony. The general aspect of the work of God in this distant part of the earth is of a cheering character. With an increase of members, the schools are also rapidly increasing. For what our eyes have seen, write the missionaries, for what our ears have heard, and our hearts have felt, we desire to be thankful to God; praying that his Divine blessing may still rest on the labors of his servants in Guinea, and in every part of the mission field, till the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters fill the seas.

The native population at the British Colony at Cape Coast is estimated at six thousand. The whole country at this part of the coast, is more or less impregnated with gold dust. It is not uncommon to see the native women sweeping the streets and private yards for the sake of the dust. Besides gold dust the settlement exports ivory, Indian corn and palm oil. Gold is, however, the chief article, and Indian corn is the next.

The present Governor, McLEAN, assumed his office in 1820, and has, by his sound judgment, and indefatigable zeal, not only placed all the forts in excellent order, but has also succeeded in introducing many very salutary improvements among the native tribes. He has personally superintended the school for native children, by means of which a large number of the young men, who have just grown up, are able to read; so that the native people of Cape Coast may now be regarded as to some extent a reading community. The jurisdiction of the Governor extends over three thousand square miles.—*Boston Recorder*.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.—A Havana correspondent of the New York Express furnishes the following particulars of a piratical outrage perpetrated upon the brig A E, Capt. DRISCOLL, of Baltimore, which sailed from Havana for the coast of Africa, in September last, with a cargo of tobacco, dry goods, and powder. The frequent acts of this kind show conclusively the design of the British to break up the American trade with Africa, that they may monopolize all themselves. To bear such insults longer will degrade the American name in the eyes of the world:—

“The brig A E, of Baltimore, Capt. C. F. DRISCOLL, sailed from this place in the month of September for Cabinda, with a cargo of dry goods, tobacco, and powder. Having met with bad weather at sea, he was obliged to put into Charleston to repair, whence he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material occurred until he arrived off Cabinda, when he was boarded by two boat’s crews (fifteen in number) commanded by an English officer, but without a flag flying, or any visible sign of nationality, armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines, and daggers, or long knives, who insolently demanded his papers, declaring at the same time that he would take command of the vessel. Capt. D. pointed to the American flag which he had flying, and averred that he was an American vessel engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof produced his papers, which the English officer tried to obtain possession of, but not being per-

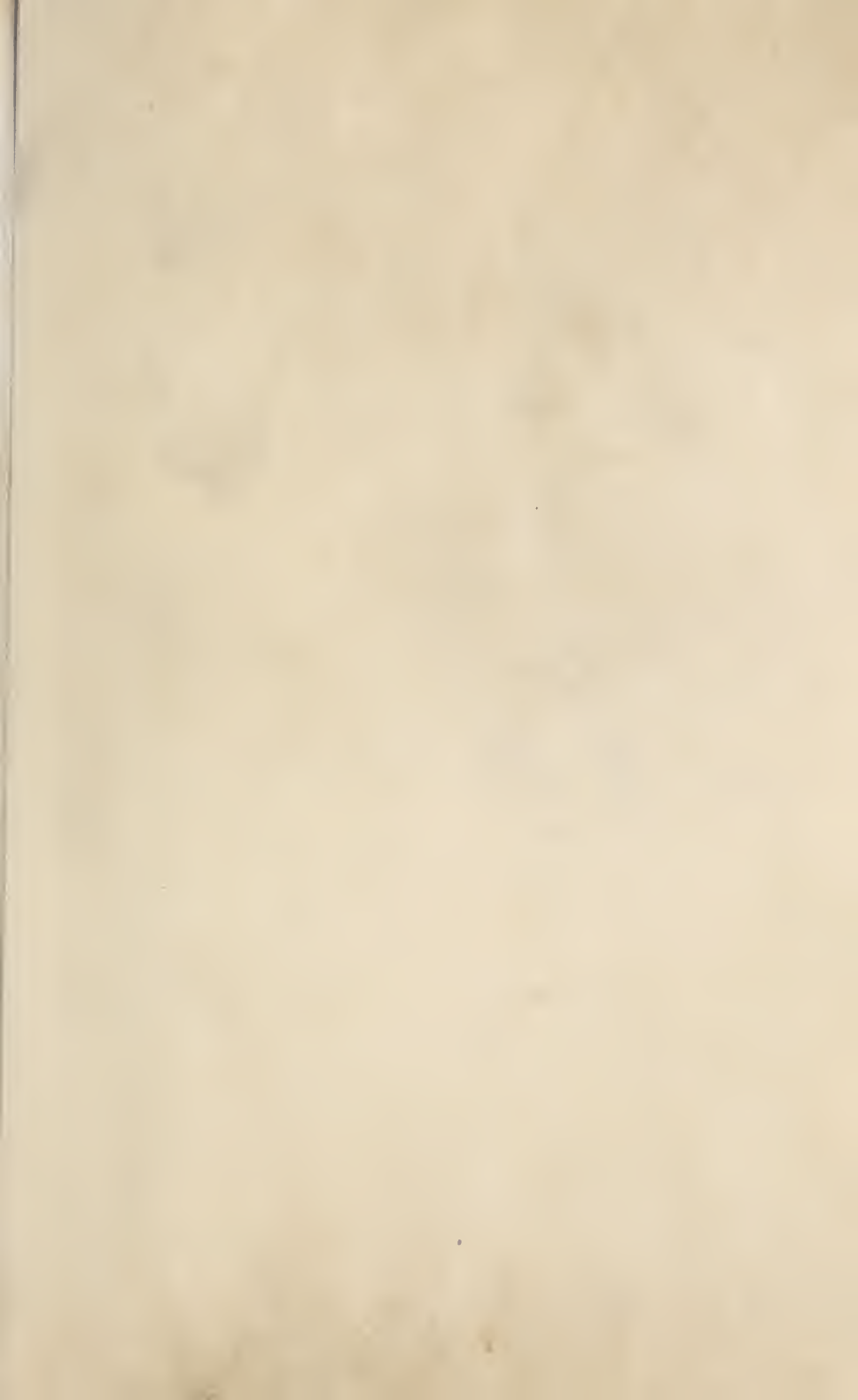
mitted by Capt. D. he said—"never mind, I will take you for a scoundrelly Yankee negro stealer, and have you all strung up at the main yard if you offer the least resistance." They then shaped the course of the vessel for River Congo, and commenced breaking out the cargo to get at the ruin, and carried on so outrageously that Capt. D.'s lady, who was on board, together with her daughter, was taken violently ill, and for some time her life was despaired of—the English crew never for a moment ceasing their outrageous conduct. They continued at River Congo twelve days, pillaging the negro canoes that passed, taking from them their beads, looking glasses, paddles, and every little thing, leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, often taking in their boats some of the American crew, until at last the negroes becoming exasperated, assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed an American seamen belonging to the A E, and wounded several English. They then returned precipitately on board, and getting the brig under way, set sail for Cabinda. They found H. B. M. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding SYMMES, with the American flag flying. Lieut. SYMMES then came on board with an additional boat's crew, and commenced breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers, or paying any attention to Capt. D.'s protestations. After ransacking the cargo four days, bursting open bales and boxes, and knocking open the kegs of powder, finding nothing, they took what they pleased, each man selecting what he most fancied, and then tumbling the cargo into the hold, took to their boats, leaving the brig at liberty.

"For fifteen days," says Capt. D., "I had seventeen men on board, eating and drinking the best they could find, and for four days more the commander and nearly all of his men pillaging my stores and drinking my liquors, they being on very short allowance on board their own vessel." The English brig kept the American flag flying all the time, and went off with it flying at her peak. The English officers declared they would seize every American vessel they came across and break up their trade entirely, and from our late accounts from the Straits, it seems they are determined to put their threats into execution."—*Boston Morning Post*.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1841.

WE again call the attention of the Clergy of all denominations throughout the country, to the near approach of this anniversary of our Nation's independence. We fear it will be here before many of them will be prepared with a good sermon to preach to their people, on the all important subject of Colonization. We fear that even now, many of the churches will not have time to make such arrangements as they desire for raising money on that day, to aid in planting another Republic after the model of our own. If there is a failure anywhere, it will not be because the Clergy and the Churches do not *mean well*, and wish to unite in the general effort to make a contribution with increased liberality to the American Colonization Society—but it will arise from their not making their arrangements and forming their plans in time. We hope, therefore, that they will at once set about doing the work.





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